

MDA Phase I SBIR

Title: "Development of a Laser Micromachining Process to Fabricate SiC Mirrors"

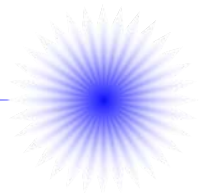
MDA Phase I STTR

Title: "Incorporation of Advanced Sensor Technology to Enable Complex Laser Micromachining of Silicon Carbide and Silicon Nitride Devices"

Dr. Larry R. Dosser

Mirror Technology Days

August 16-17, 2005



Presentation Outline

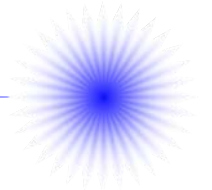
Who is MLPC?

Phase I SBIR & STTR Objectives and Results

Proposed Phase II SBIR & STTR programs

Backside Substrate Laser Machining

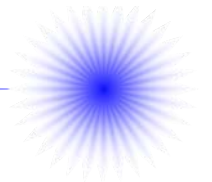
Who is MLPC?



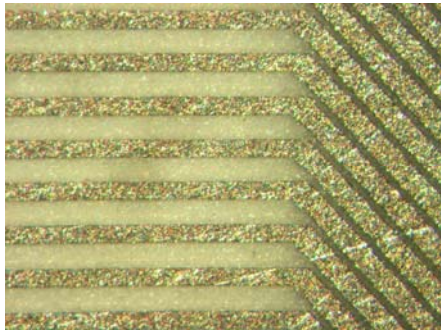
- Located at Mound Laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio
 - Former DOE Nuclear Weapons Production Facility (1945-1991)
 - MLPC starts in October 1995 as part of defense conversion
 - Business Model dynamically connects DoD & Commercial sectors
-
- 50% Commercial job shop
 - 50% Government funded R&D
 - Area universities → personnel, diagnostics
 - On-the-job training (skilled workforce)
 - Student job → permanent position



Laser Micro-Fabricated Devices

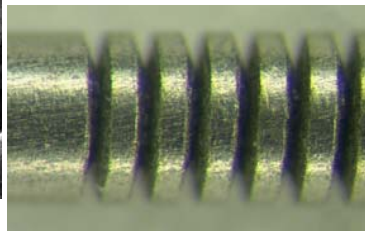
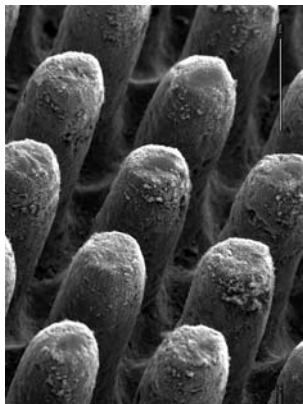
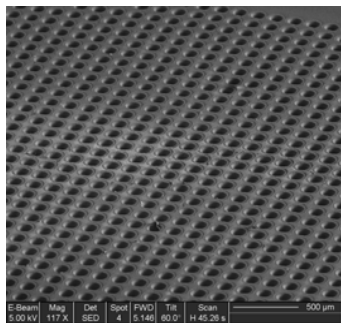


Direct Write Circuitry

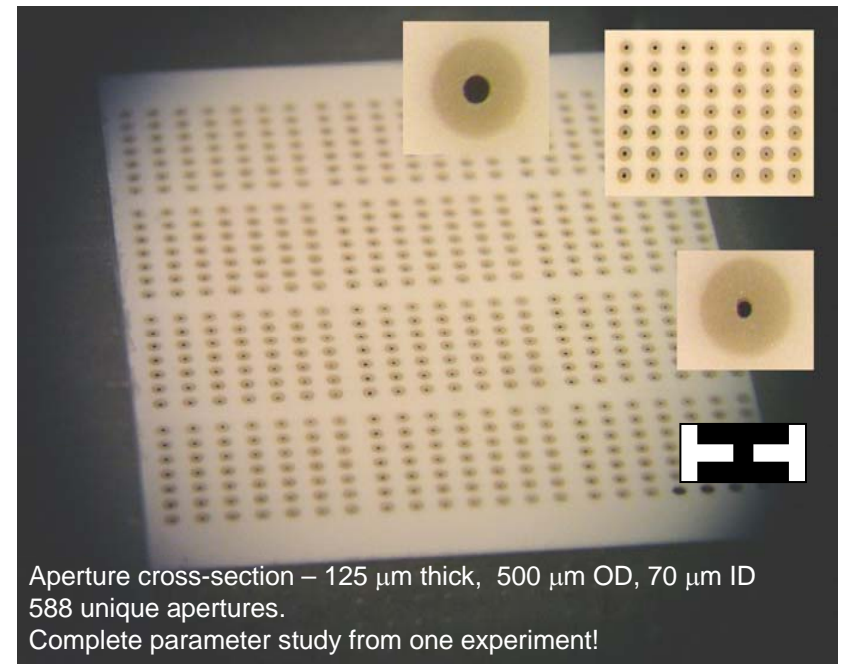


- Metals
- Ceramics
- Polymers
- (WBG) Semiconductors
- Superconductors
- Shape memory polymers

Surface Texturing / Micro- structuring

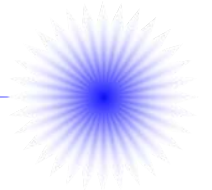


Complex 3-D devices



Aperture cross-section – 125 μm thick, 500 μm OD, 70 μm ID
588 unique apertures.
Complete parameter study from one experiment!

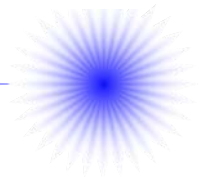
MDA SBIR Phase I Objectives



- Evaluate the feasibility of laser micromachining of SiC for mirror substrate applications.
- Determine the best laser for producing the optimal surface finish and material removal rates.
- Develop the prototype concept for an automated laser micromachining workstation.
- Evaluate the business case for laser micromachining of SiC mirrors.

Phase I SBIR Results

Demonstrate the Potential of Laser SiC Machining



1. Improved Surface Roughness

- SiC CVD : $R_a \sim 1480 \text{ nm}$, PTV $\sim 50 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- Laser machined : $R_a \sim 750 \text{ nm}$, PTV $\sim 13 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

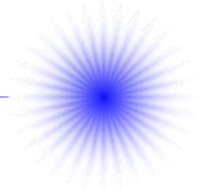
2. Competitive Processing Rates

- Laser technology is currently showing rapid advances and is scalable

3. Precision Material Removal

- $2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ material removed per laser beam pass
- Surface finish improves as material is removed

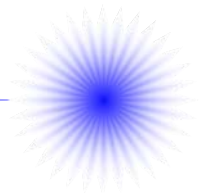
MDA STTR Phase I Objectives



- Evaluate NDE techniques for laser machined SiC.
- Define the optimal laser processing window.
- Evaluate *In-situ* laser ultrasonics for process monitoring and defect detection.

Phase I STTR Results

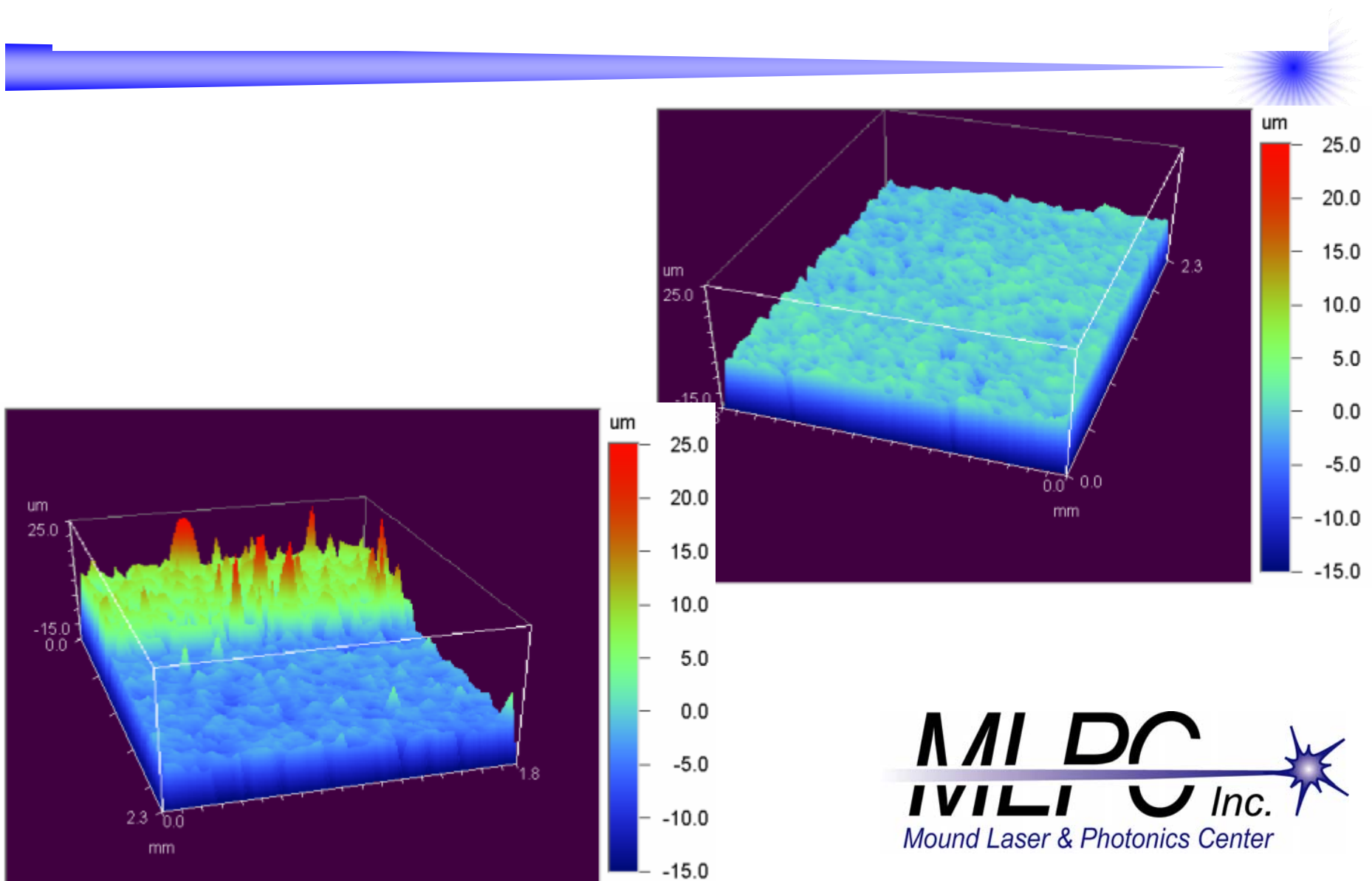
Investigate the effects of laser micromachining SiC substrates



1. No micro-cracks are observed
 - Wide range of laser processing parameters (multiple lasers)
 - Diagnostics performed included AFM, SEM, NSOM, EDAX, WLIM
2. Broad range of tunability
 - Optimize wrt material removal rate or surface finish
3. Laser ultrasonics for defect detection in SiC was demonstrated
 - Potential *in-situ* process monitoring
 - Not necessary
4. White Light Interferometry is most useful characterization technique
 - Proposed in Phase II as an online contour mapping technique

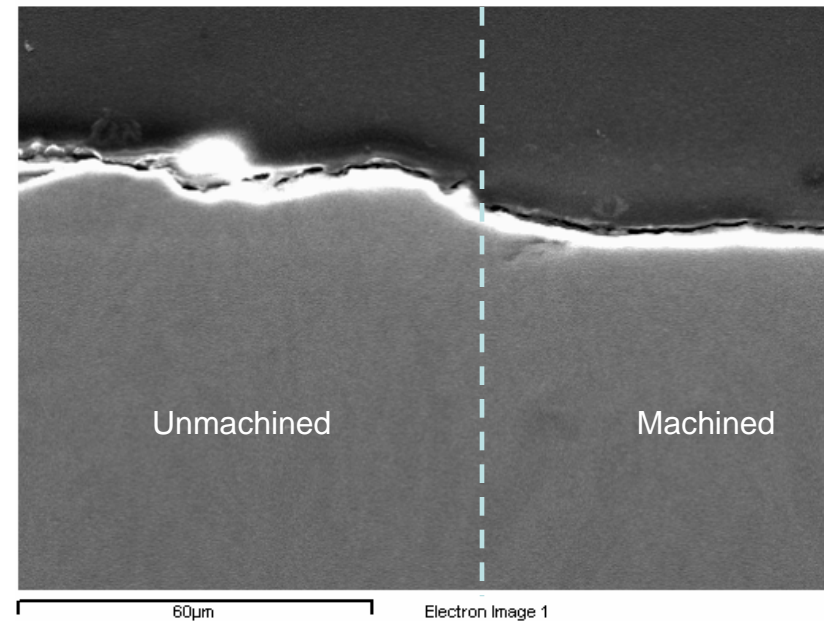
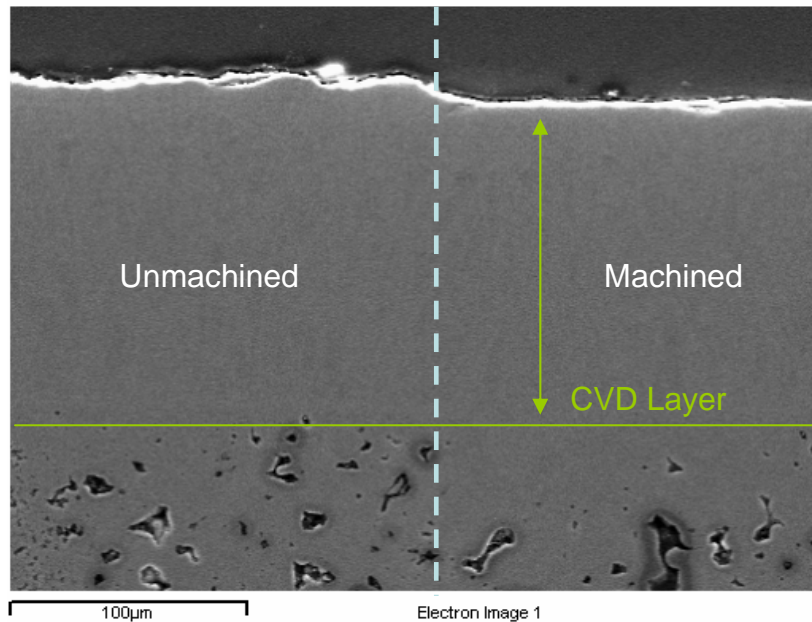
Optical Metrology

White Light Interferometry



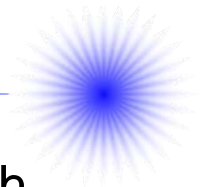
MI DC
IVILI C Inc.
Mound Laser & Photonics Center

SEM Cross Section

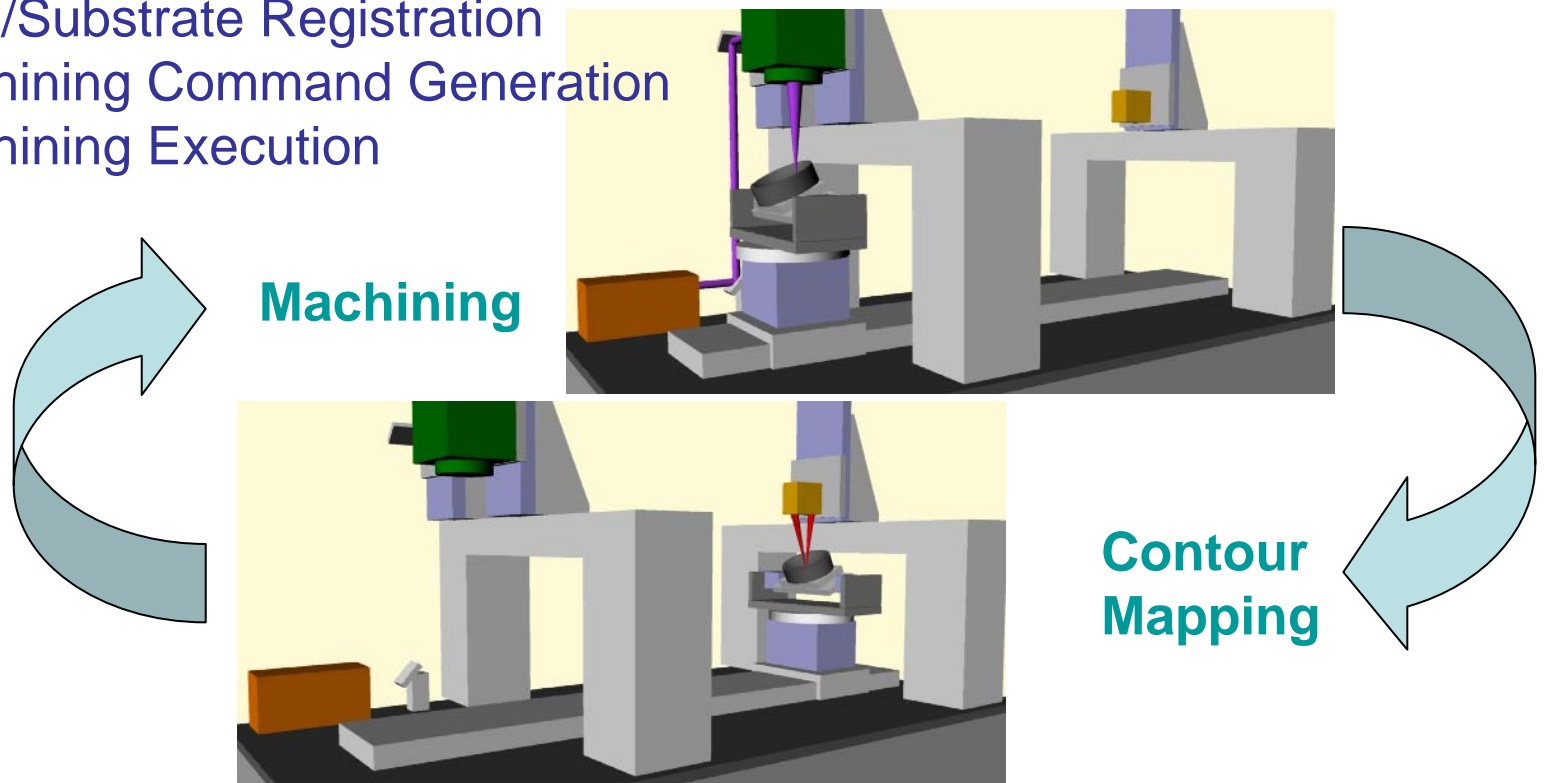


Phase II SBIR / STTR Proposal

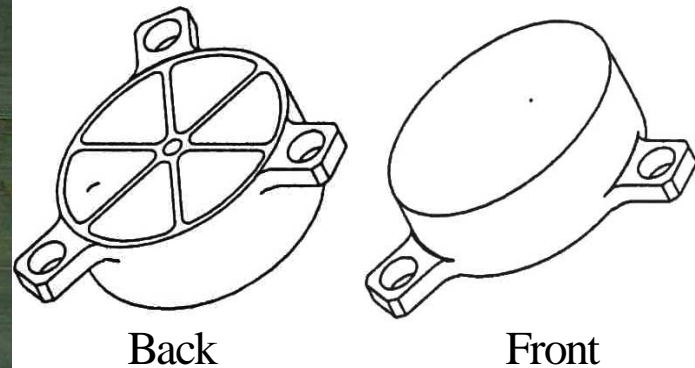
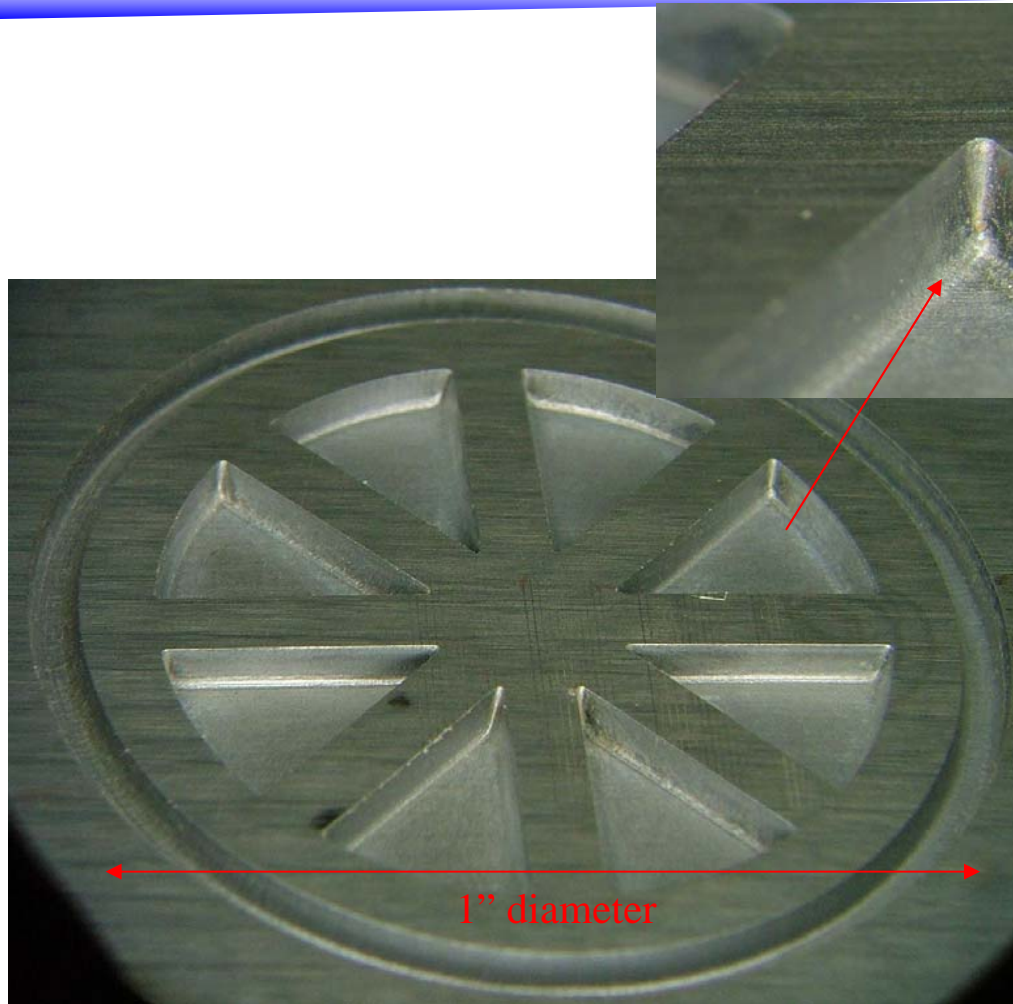
Development of Prototype Closed-Loop Machining Capability



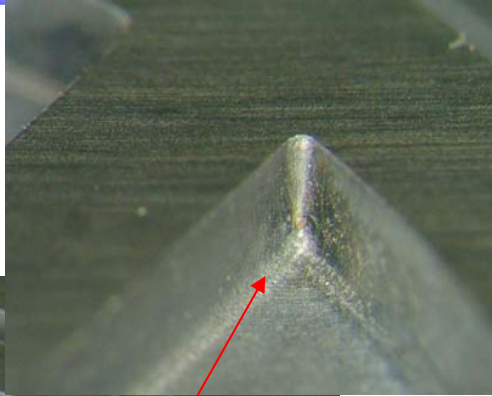
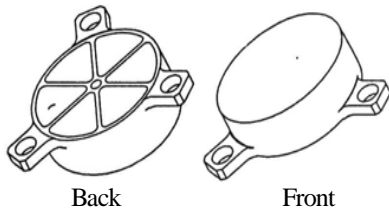
- Fully automated laser machining workstation incorporating high resolution metrology
- Application Specific Software Development
 - CAD/Substrate Registration
 - Machining Command Generation
 - Machining Execution



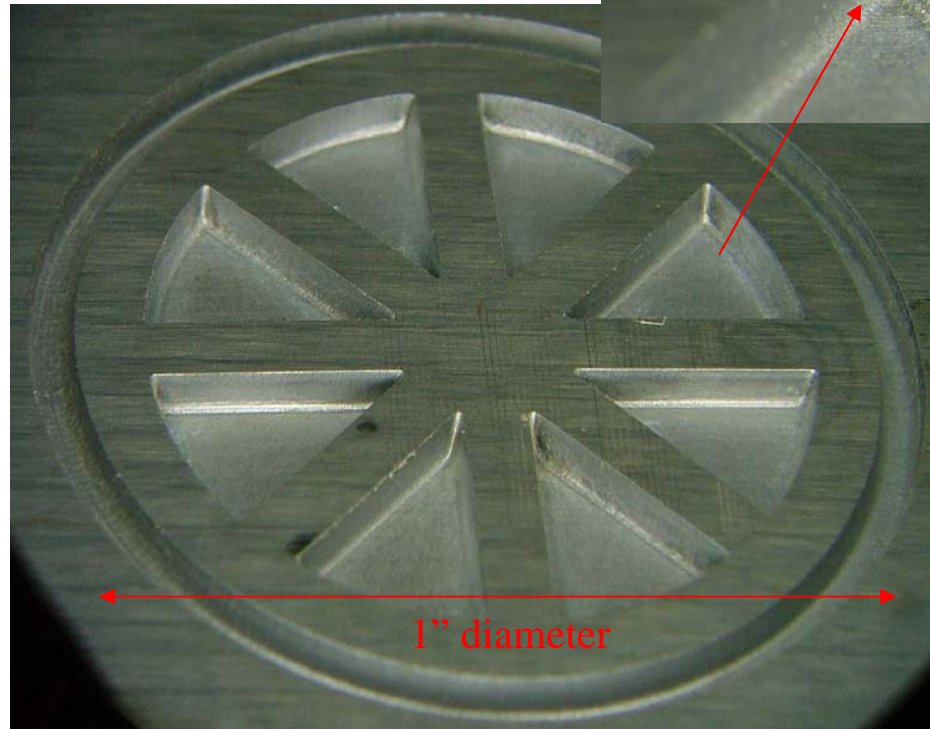
Mirror Substrate Backside Machining



Mirror Substrate Backside Machining



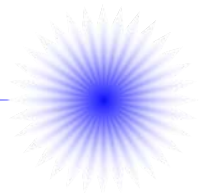
Boron Carbide (B_4C)



Silicon Carbide (SiC)



MLDC
IVIL Inc.
Mound Laser & Photonics Center



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